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FRENCH MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PY071918 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0745 GMT 7 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM)--French Budget Minister Maurice Papon has said during a press conference that "Argentina is on the road to full economic and financial recovery." The high-ranking French Government official stated that "when a plan against inflation is implemented, it is always difficult to arouse enthusiasm because those who are accustomed to sticking their hands into the inflationary bag do not want it taken away from them."

In answer to questions, he said "the least that can be expected is understanding and even approval of the measures adopted to curb inflation. It usually happens--as in the French parliament--that opponents do not have anything positive to offer as an alternative."

"Martinez de Hoz has briefed me on the conditions in which the struggle against inflation is taking place. I have also spoken about this matter freely with workers and businessmen. I cannot express any opinion about internal Argentine affairs, but the progress reached during the past 3 years to reduce the inflationary curve seems evident to me."

Papon emphasized: "I believe it is important to emphasize the interest of my country's businessmen and industrialists in investing in Argentina." He said that an investment of $100 million in 4 years is planned for the automotive plant he visited in Cordoba since "this company has obviously become profitable."

Despite this, the French minister believes that the traditional relations between his country and Argentina, particularly in the economic field, have not reached the level of their respective potential. Papon said: "I take with me the impression of a dynamic and radiant Argentina, holder of immense natural resources and with extraordinary labor and management capacity. Argentina's development is significantly greater than that of Arab and African countries, for example. For this reason, France wishes to place on a privileged level our economic relations with this country, our second most important socio-commercial partner in Latin America."

The text of the joint Argentine-French communique delivered to the press states:

"On the occasion of the visit by the budget minister of France to Argentina, a global analysis of the economic relations between the two nations, as well as the prospects for their development, has been conducted.

"The French delegation has particularly emphasized its interest in the important public works program planned by the Argentine Government for the next 3 years. Argentina has very willingly agreed to study the means through which France could significantly increase its participation in this program [words indistinct] in a balanced and mutually acceptable (?manner).

"Moreover, in an effort to encourage trade in both directions, it has been decided to entrust banks of both countries with the analysis of means to grant reciprocal commercial credits to exporters to finance their sales of nontraditional products. Both parties will conduct a study to determine which sectors and products have concrete possibilities for commercial development, and then inform each other of the study's results and their proposals. The promotion of trade for these products will be facilitated by the establishment of private sectorial groups which, with the support of the official sector, will analyze the specific possibilities and difficulties of each sector. Visits by exporters and continual participation in fairs and expositions will also be encouraged in these sectors.

"The agreement designed to avoid double taxation and prevent tax evasion on the income and assets of persons residing in either country which was signed by Argentina and France will eliminate taxation in both countries of the same income or assets, thus making investments less burdensome and favoring complementation between the two economies. This agreement is also a testimony of the two countries' willingness to attain greater openings in their economies as a way to achieve a greater flow of technological, scientific, financial and capital benefits.

"Argentina has expressed concern about certain difficulties encountered in its relations with the European Economic Community. France has taken note of this concern and has expressed a willingness to study it within the EEC in a positive spirit. The two countries have emphasized their joint desire to encourage the development of investments and reciprocal trade on an equitable basis, and to continue seeking the means to achieve these goals together.

"The French budget minister has expressed his very special thanks for the welcome given him by the authorities of Argentina.

"6 April 1979"

DEFECTS DELAY CANADIAN-MADE NUCLEAR PLANT

PY070341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2036 GMT 6 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Montreal, 6 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that the operation of the nuclear plant being built in Cordoba, Argentina, will be delayed because defects were found in the pipes of the steam generators. Besides the Cordoba plant, two other plants of the Candu type being built in Quebec and New Brunswick, Canada, will also be delayed. The defects of the steam production system of the 20-meter-high steel construction, through which the heavy water heated by the reactors transmits its heat to the auxiliary system of common water, were discovered a month ago in the plant under construction in the Hydro Ontario Enterprise. The technical reports were immediately sent to the enterprise which builds the generators, the Babcock and Wilcox Enterprise.

According to engineer Benoit Michel of the Hydro Quebec Company, the defects of construction are difficult to correct and even to locate. It will be necessary to inspect in detail 3,600 small pipes in every unit and, to make things even more complicated, the pipes are not readily accessible.

Apparently, the defect originated in a poor thermic treatment and a spokesman of the Hydro Quebec Company explained that the heating of the units at 1,000 degrees--a necessary procedure to stabilize the metal submitted to multiple weldings--should have not been done as a block. The difference in temperature between the exterior and interior at the time of heating and the distortions produced during the cooling have created defects in the small pipes where heavy water circulates. According to engineer Michel, this means that the pipes show danger of porosity in some points.

CNEA OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

PY071937 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 7 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Rawson, 7 Apr (TELAM)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] has said: "Argentina is ready to dispense with the technical assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency because of the obstacles imposed by the most developed countries and the excessive restrictions on the transfer of technology. The country will not, however, withdraw from the organization."

The official said at a press conference held here yesterday that the organization he heads in carrying out an exploration program on an area of 100,000 square km in Chubut and that uranium has been detected by aerial studies in the north-central sector of the province, particularly all along the rim of the Samuelra Massif. During his trip to this province, Castro Madero visited the uranium plant at Los Adobes and then met the governor of the province, Rear Adm Angel Lionel Martin.

He said that the reports gathered during the CNEA explorations in the province, "will be processed by computers which will determine the quality of the deposits, a task which will be complemented with intense field studies. In the meantime, the Los Adobes and Cerro Condor plants together with others in the neighborhood of the former insure the supply of minerals for the concentration plant installed near Paso del Indio for another 2 or 3 years, and there is optimism about finding new deposits which can be economically exploited."

Regarding the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, he stated that Argentina "has refused to sign this instrument since it believes it is a discriminatory treaty which hampers countries of relatively less development from obtaining technological capability regarding the complete cycle of atomic fuel."

Asked if Argentina exercises a kind of nuclear leadership in Latin America, he said "the term is irritating because of its implications. It tries to create the image of competition between this country and Brazil, and there is no foundation for this since both nations have drawn up their own nuclear programs in direct relation to their needs and realities."

When he was questioned about the prospects that Argentina, alone or in partnership with another country, may plan the building of a plant for uranium enrichment, he replied that "[word indistinct] tomorrow, although--and I want this to be clear--this is not a priority objective."

Regarding the accident at a U.S. nuclear plant and the possibility that it might occur again, he asserted that this "is a statistically remote possibility."

Changing to another topic he said that Argentina has adopted a policy toward the countries of the continent "of sharing its experiences so those nations can develop their own plans. Thus, they will not be influenced by foreign nuclear programs which are not suitable to the realities and economic pattern of the region."

Regarding the possibility that this country will produce thermonuclear bombs, he said that "there are much more direct roads toward this end than the Argentine atomic program, which has peaceful goals. The decision to produce or not to produce a bomb is an eminently political decision."

He then made it clear that "the country is interested in the technology for the use of plutonium, which could double our uranium reserves and make it possible to use a new type of plant in the decade of the nineties, fueled with that material."

SPECIAL ENVOYS RECEIVED BY POPE JOHN PAUL

PY071856 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1646 GMT 7 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry today reported officially that the members of the Argentine delegation which recently traveled to Rome were received today by Pope John Paul II.

They delivered to the pope the documents and background information on the border dispute with Chile regarding the Beagle Channel as well as a letter from President Videla thanking him for the papal mediation. The communique issued by the Foreign Ministry this noon reads as follows:

"His Holiness Pope John Paul II at the Vatican today received Argentina's special envoys, Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo and adviser Pedro J. Frias, who, as already announced, traveled to Rome to submit documentation to the Holy See and brief the pope regarding the background on the southern regional dispute between Argentina and Chile.

"During the audience they delivered a letter from his excellency the president of the republic to the holy father. General Videla, in his own name and on behalf of the Argentine people, stated his gratitude for the generous decision of his holiness in accepting the mediation he was asked to undertake by both countries in the treaty signed in Montevideo on 8 January 1979.

"The holy father confirmed his desire for peace and the reasons which moved the Holy See to undertake this task aimed at a solution based on justice and equity. At the end of this significant meeting, the pope blessed the Argentine people and president."

FORMER NAVAL COMMANDER MASSERA RETURNS FROM JAPAN, PRC

PY071741 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1915 GMT 6 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (NA)--Former Commander in Chief of the Navy Adm Emilio Eduaro Massera (ret) asserted here today that recent and current troop movements in Argentina actually prove "what many people have been saying in some way or another for some time." "But I prefer not to make any more comments in this respect," was the curt answer Massera gave to newsmen who spoke to him at Ezeiza International Airport on his arrival from a tour through the PRC, Japan and the United States.

The former member of the government military junta indicated that "I am continuing as I have been," in answer to a question concerning his immediate plans. He added: "I try to work out solutions with friends, valid solutions so this process can yield a real and effective outcome."

The former navy commander later said that his recent trip stemmed from an invitation from Japanese businessmen and deputies and from the PRC Government. In this regard he said his tour was positive, and emphasized that he had once again seen "the interest both these countries have in trading with Argentina."

He said: "In this regard, China is anxious to obtain positive results under the commercial agreement signed more than a year ago." Referring to his lengthy meeting with PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, Massera answered indirectly: "Well you know that the Chinese premier [as received] is something of an international star."

Massera added: "We were talking about and reviewing the entire international situation, of which he is very knowledgeable." Massera said that they particularly discussed "the situation in Latin America and relations between Argentina and China. They would like them to be not only commercial, but also to result in some technological benefit to favor the development of other countries."

BOTELHO TERMS CUBILLOS REMARKS 'ARROGANT'

FY060328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 6 Apr 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 5 Apr (AFP)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho unleashed a harsh personal attack on his Chilean counterpart, Hernan Cubillos, whom he accused of using bully-like, arrogant language. Botelho harshly criticized Cubillos' remark that the Bolivian foreign minister's statements regarding bilateral relations could not be taken seriously.

Botelho said: "We are not going to be dictated to by Chile because Bolivia is a sovereign nation and does not have to ask Chilean permission to uphold its own sovereignty." He added: "Chile has always found Bolivia to be a submissive country with a docile diplomacy, a country frightened by its own military weakness with its problems of having to transit Chilean territory to reach Pacific ports, frightened by its difficulties in achieving geographic unity."

Botelho said: "Cubillos has spoken with the same arrogance of Portales, Bulnes, Vergara--speaking from a master to a servant. We are not inferiors but a sovereign nation."

Reporters were surprised at the tone used by the Bolivian foreign minister when referring to his Chilean counterpart in particular and to bilateral relations in general. He added: "Cubillos speaks of seriousness and lack of seriousness and perhaps he is responsible for the international problems his country is currently confronting."

For Foreign Minister Cubillos, Botelho said, the correct thing for a Bolivian is to follow the path shown to us by Chile. We cannot accept his bullying language which is in violation of the UN and OAS charters and which implies interference in the internal matters of Bolivia.

He said: "We do not want to have any conflict with Chile but we will not lower the tone of our voice of protest after 100 years of enduring a landlocked status, without having a coast of our own." Botelho added: "Chile's hands are not being turned today by our position of protest because we are not strong, but they will get burned when we become strong."

Botelho noted, without giving names, that the three neighbors of Chile have problems with the Chilean Government and that despite its quite precarious position, Chilean officials have not tried to adopt a more flexible position. "We will continue to raise this problem in the hemisphere because we are not prisoners of Chile, taking orders from it," Botelho concluded.

BOLIVIAN-SOVIET INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION OPENS SESSION

FY061430 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0636 GMT 6 Apr 79 FY

[Text] The Soviet Union looks with great sympathy upon the great efforts being made by the Bolivian Government and people to achieve their absolute and complete economic independence. This was stated yesterday by Soviet Ambassador Boris G. Kazantsev at the opening of the preparatory session of the meeting of the Bolivian-Soviet permanent intergovernmental commission. When Alberto Zelada, Foreign Ministry under secretary for economic affairs, welcomed the Russian mission, he stated that Bolivia is fully aware of its links with the Soviet Union in technical-economic cooperation. He stressed that this country wishes to develop extensive relations with all countries of the world in accordance with its eminently peaceful nature.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR LIMA

Meets With Regime's Critics

FY061447 Paris AFP in Spanish 0444 GMT 6 Apr 79 FY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 5 Apr (AFP)--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today held two lengthy meetings with persons who harshly criticize the Brazilian military regime: Cardinal Evaristo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo, and labor union leader Luis Ignacio da Silva, "Lula." Schmidt, who arrived here today from Brasilia, will leave tomorrow, Friday, for Rio de Janeiro, the third stop of his official visit to Brazil.

Da Silva, Lula, former president of the Sao Bernardo Metal Workers Union in the suburbs of Sao Paulo, dismissed for having motivated a strike declared illegal which affected the Volkswagen factory, among others, said that he denounced the attitude of the German multinational company to the chancellor. The Volkswagen factory was the most repressive toward the workers during the strike. The police established their general headquarters there and it told the chancellor about this, Da Silva said. The meeting lasted approximately 1 hour and the union leader said it was very beneficial. He added that the Brazilian workers' problems are solved in Brazil by Brazilian workers and that he did not ask the chancellor for any help.

At little earlier, Schmidt met with Archbishop Arns and Sao Paulo State Governor Paulo Salim Muluf. The archbishop said he expressed his hope to the German Chancellor that by the end of the year there will be no more political prisoners or Latin American emigres. The archbishop also stated that Brazilian workers should receive a salary equal to workers in industrialized countries if they are doing the same work, that the technology of developed countries should be given freely to the developing countries, and that the price paid for raw material by the industrialized countries is below the real value.

Schmidt Criticizes EEC Protectionism

FY061448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0353 GMT 6 Apr 79 FY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 5 Apr (AFP)--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated here today that he shares the criticisms made in Brazil regarding the EEC's protectionist policy. During a conference organized by the Chamber of Commerce and German-Brazilian industry in this city, Schmidt harshly criticized the protectionist policy, especially that of the EEC. He said this to approximately 800 German and Brazilian businessmen. He also stressed Brazil's privileged place in the North-South dialog (between developed and developing countries) and expressed surprise because certain petroleum-producing countries monopolize the platform in that dialog and defend interests which are different from those of the Third World. Brazil is the main leader in the Third World whether it wants to be or not, he concluded.

Official Visit Ends

FY071727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 7 Apr 79 FY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Apr (AFP)--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Salvador, Bahia State, today ended the official visit to Brazil he began last Tuesday in Brasilia. Tonight he will fly directly from here to Lima aboard a Boeing 707 of the Lutwaffe (the German Air Force).

Schmidt this morning went from Salvador to Petrolina, Pernambuco State, to visit the installations of an irrigation project implemented with FRG cooperation. This project, the cost of which is estimated at $100 million, is aimed at irrigating 42,000 hectares.

Before departing for Salvador on Friday afternoon, Schmidt visited the installations of the nuclear engineering enterprise Nuclen in Rio de Janeiro. At that time, Schmidt reaffirmed the need to reinforce the security of nuclear reactors, even if this may result in delayed implementation and increased costs for the FRG-Brazilian nuclear program.

ANGRA 1 MAY BE DELAYED AS RESULT OF U.S. INCIDENT

PY071524 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Apr 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Rex Nazare, a director of the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN), stated yesterday that security at the Angra 1 nuclear plant has absolute priority within the nuclear program. He conceded that if necessary the government will change the entire security system at Angra 1, even at the cost of delaying the start of the plant's operation. He believes that Angra 1 may or may not be delayed, depending on the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident at the Three Mile Island plant. He made these remarks at a debate held in Rio de Janeiro under the sponsorship of the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SOUGHT TO CLOSE GAPS WITH CUBA

PY061729 Paris AFP in Spanish 1339 GMT 6 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Apr (AFP)--It was revealed here today that an attempt to close the gap between Brazil and Cuba was made by former Foreign Minister Francisco Azeredo da Silveira during the period he was in charge of Brazilian foreign policy. This information was disclosed by the former foreign minister himself when he testified before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, which unanimously approved his nomination to the post of ambassador to the United States.

Da Silveira indicated that during his tenure in the Foreign Ministry, he attempted to close the gap between the Brazilian and Cuban governments, following the example of other countries such as the United States, despite the dissident pressures he had received.

During his testimony to the Foreign Affairs Committee, the former foreign minister defended the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement signed on 27 June 1975, stressing that no country in the world will refrain from building nuclear plants.

PINOCHET: COUNTRY NOT YET READY TO ELECT PRESIDENT

PY070139 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 6 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Apr (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet discarded here today the holding of a general election in the near future to elect his successor. Pinochet said that Chile, after 5 and 1/2 years of a military regime, is not yet ready for a political opening.

The chief of state analyzed the country's political perspectives during a lecture today at the inauguration of the University of Chile academic year. Reports circulating in Santiago this week mentioned the possibility of a presidential election this year.

Pinochet warned that to go abruptly from the current regime to a complete democracy by naming officials through elections will only benefit the old groups and political parties whose actions were disastrous for Chile. Pinochet indicated: "The nation cannot allow itself a hasty political opening because it is still not ready." He said that the deep wounds produced by Marxism during the period which ended in September 1973, when the armed forces overthrew the late socialist President Salvador Allende, have not yet healed.

General Pinochet reiterated his government's desire to gradually advance toward democratic normality by starting with the promulgation of a new constitution. He said that once this stage has been fulfilled, the armed forces will watch over the enforcement and full operation of the future constitution. Pinochet added: "We will protect the consolidation of the new constitution during a brief but sufficient period, until it is assured that the constitution is solid enough."

In addition to the consolidation of this system, the Chilean president advocated the formation of a new generation of civilians imbued with national values.

CUBILLOS RESPONDS TO BOTELHO 'BULLY' STATEMENT

PY070046 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2026 GMT 6 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Apr [LATIN]--Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos declared today that he will not lower himself to the level of language used by Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho, who accused him last Wednesday of talking like an arrogant bully.

Talking with journalists, Cubillos said that the declaration which irked Botelho was made in a constructive and well-meaning sense.

Cubillos then said: "But if reasonable arguments are construed to give personal offense, I will not let myself be dragged into that arena, and I will never dare to say anything about the personality of the Bolivian foreign minister, because I do not have the privilege of knowing that gentleman."

Commenting on the Bolivian attitude in trying to obtain a sea outlet, Cubillos said last Wednesday that it was not to be taken seriously. He then added that Bolivia has not created conditions for direct negotiations with Chile but, on the contrary, has totally removed any possibility of Chilean-Bolivian negotiations.

What I said is that the Bolivian policy was not a serious one, because it has not created the climate of mutual respect which should prevail in international relations, Cubillos added. Judging by press reports, I have the impression that the Bolivian foreign minister became angry, Cubillos said. In a press conference after Cubillos' declaration last Wednesday, Botelho acrimoniously responded to the Chilean foreign minister's words by saying: "Cubillos spoke with the same arrogance as Portales, Bulnes, and Vergara; as a master addressing his servant. We are not servants. We are a sovereign nation."

CUBILLOS EXPLAINS ROLE OF BEAGLE NEGOTIATOR

FY052234 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Apr 79 FY

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Ambassador Enrique Bernstein has been appointed liaison official with the Vatican for the purpose of the pope's mediation. Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos released this information and said that according to the letter sent by the pope to the governments of Chile and Argentina about the first phase of negotiations, the two parties must acquaint the Vatican with the background of the border conflict. Minister Cubillos admitted that Argentina has sent a high-ranking mission, but indicated that Chile has deemed it appropriate to maintain the strategy developed to date.

[Begin Cubillos recording] However, Chile has taken a slightly different approach. As the provisions of this first phase leave it to the participants to determine the manner in which they will provide the Holy See with the background material it needs, Chile is collecting this background material and will send its representatives in due time to provide any necessary clarification. Therefore, we should not be surprised when Argentina chooses the approach it believes more appropriate. [end recording]

The pope's note indicates that Chile and Argentina can send experts to inform the Vatican concerning the material they present. This is the objective outlined for the first phase, which Chile is fulfilling by collecting background material and its positions toward the matter. Cubillos reasserted that our country is following a different approach, although both paths will lead to Rome.

[Begin Cubillos recording] The president of the nation has ordered me to organize a group of the best experts Chile can offer to make the best possible plea for our cause, which is just and reasonable. I can announce that the president of the nation has appointed a special representative of the Chilean Government who will be a permanent liaison official for the purpose of the mediation process. This representative is Enrique Bernstein. [end recording]

Bernstein is a member of the foreign minister's advisory team and has a good diplomatic background. He will travel to the Vatican whenever this should be appropriate to explain the material which will be sent.

DETAILS OF COOPERATION TALKS WITH PANAMA

FY051755 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Apr 79 FY

[Recorded portions by unidentified speaker in quotation marks]

[Text] Chile has offered Panama technical aid in the area of copper metallurgy and cooperation in the fields of fishing and forestry.

These and other accords were reached during the talks of the delegates of the Chilean-Panamanian joint commission for permanent cooperation. The joint declaration was signed by Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich and Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Valdez. The final text of the commissions' charter will be implemented soon through an exchange of notes.

"It has been agreed that there will be a periodic exchange of trade information encompassing statistics and foreign trade laws, especially with regard to financing exports, credit insurance, systems of rights suspension and reciprocity [regimenes suspensivos y devolutivos de derechos], special laws and free zones and warehouses."

At the same time, it was decided to study the possibilities of reciprocal visits in connection with tourist development. This would be aimed at tightening bonds and exchanging expertise in this sector. Steps will also be taken to reactivate the educational, cultural and scholarship agreement between Panama and Chile.

"The Chilean Government reiterated its invitation to the Panamanian Government to officially participate in the coming international fair in Santiago. The Panamanian Government, in turn, invited the Chilean Government to participate in the international fair which will be held in the Free Zone of Colon in 1980.

"Agreement was reached to exchange ideas regarding a draft proposal to create a Chilean-Panamanian business committee which would make the relations between private businessmen of the two countries formal."

The members of the two delegations were in agreement that the results of the first meeting were more than satisfactory. They also indicated that the meeting laid firm foundations for the development of an effective operation. This can be deduced from the offers made by Chile and accepted in general terms by Panama.

"With regard to technical aid, the following fields of cooperation were discussed: coppermining, education, training of manpower, nutrition, forestry, and fishing. In addition to this it has been decided to create a bilateral work group which will meet soon to examine the possibility of future specific accords for technical cooperation in coppermining."

The two delegations agreed to hold the next meeting in Panama City in April 1980.

HUNDREDS ARRESTED IN ANTISUBVERSIVE OPERATION

PA070406 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--The country's largest military operation against subversion netted 946 persons allegedly linked to the M-19, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and the Workers Self-Defense Movement [MAO]. The announcement was made a few moments ago by an official spokesman of the Military Institutes Brigade [BIM] in a communique announcing a victory over urban guerrillas in Colombia.

According to the annoucement, the antisubversive operation has achieved the following results: Of 714 persons linked to the M-19 who were arrested, 404 were later released, 120 were (?released) by court order, 92 are being held by judicial writs, 5 have been arraigned before BIM and 2 [words indistinct]. Of 70 persons linked to MAO who were arrested, 17 were later released, 3 have been arraigned before military judges and 50 are being detained at the brigade. Of 162 persons linked to FARC who were arrested, 73 were later released, 2 were released by judicial decision, 46 have had arrest warrants issued against them and 41 are being held in preventive arrest.

BIM revealed today that 200 M-19 guerrillas are at large in various parts of the country. Military authorities informed Super Noticias that 200 completely identified guerrillas are being intensively sought. In reports to this newscast, BIM said that 93 M-19 members are now under arrest and 2 others have arrest warrants issued against them and are considered prisoners at large.

According to official figures from January 2 to today, 630 alleged M-19 members have been captured. The brigade released 404 of them, and 120 others were released by judges. It was also revealed that 5 other persons remain under arrest. Their situation will be defined in the next few days.

Manuel Bautista Gonzalez, alias Raul, was fully identified by the military intelligence services as the MAO member who killed former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas. This newscast was also informed that [words indistinct] important data on the clarification of Pardo Buelvas' murder, which occurred in September 1978 in the northern part of the city.

Alfredo Camilo [words indistinct] orginally charged with having killed Pardo Buelvas, drove the vehicle in which the murderers traveled. The persons who entered the former government minister's residence also include Armando Lopez Suarez, known as Coleta. The MAO cell which carried out the Pardo Buelvas murder was comprised of 35 persons who are now under arrest, arraigned before BIM.

Additional Reportage

PA061326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2247 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 5 Apr (AFP)--Arrests of alleged subversive liaison agents that began last January, when the M-19 urban guerrilla movement robbed a local arsenal, continue in Colombia, together with cases of those seeking political asylum, commentators noted here today.

One of the latter is poet Luis Vidales, well known in Latin American literary circles. Another is newswoman Vira Castro Cepeda, secretary of the Bogota newsmen's circle. The poet was arrested today after his home was ransacked and the newswoman affiliated with the Colombian Communist Party, is being hunted by the secret services, reliable sources informed AFP today. Newspaper reports say that at least 50 persons have been arrested in Bogota alone in countersubversive dragnets during the past 7 days. In some cases, their homes have been searched first.

Several of those arrested, according to government sources, belong not only to the M-19 but also to other seditious organizations such as the Popular Liberation Army and the Workers Self-Defense Movement. The latter group assumed responsibility for the murder of former Minister Rafael Pardo at the end of last year. His real executioners were arrested here a few days ago, the same sources said.

The pursuit of seditious elements seems to have increased the number of political refugees in the various foreign embassies in this capital. The most recent one is writer and poet Mario Camelo Franco, who left the Swedish Embassy last Wednesday apparently because the Foreign Ministry refused to grant him a safe-conduct. Since that time, his whereabouts have been unknown. Another 10 persons left for Panama and Ecuador a few days ago. They had sought asylum at these embassies.

Another refugee, at the French Embassy since early March, is awaiting a safe-conduct. He is Enrique Camelo, brother of the poet who left the Swedish Embassy and who, according to the authorities, is a common criminal.

TWO ELN GUERRILLAS TAKE ASYLUM IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA061359 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Two guerrillas of the self-styled National Liberation Army [ELN] have taken asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Bogota, claiming they are being politically persecuted. Jesus Antonio Franco and Gilberto Herrera, members of the ELN urban network, arrived at the Mexican Embassy and asked for political asylum. The embassy is studying the guerrillas' request.

It was reported today that the Mexican ambassador will ask Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to grant safe-conducts to permit the guerrillas' departure from the country.

MILITARY SOURCES REPORT ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA070425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 6 Apr (AFP)--After revealing that two soldiers wounded in a recent ambush had been incinerated, several military spokesmen today charged that the Colombian guerrillas are clearly violating human rights.

During a news conference held this afternoon at the Military Institutes Brigade, newsmen were shown one of the rebels on closed circuit television. The rebel provided details of an attack in which seven soldiers died. This attack was conducted on 7 January in Yacopi, 160 km northwest of Bogota. According to the rebel, on that day a 15-man commando group of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) attacked a military truck using bombs and heavy weapons. Five of the soldiers died in the shootout, but two others who were only injured were sprinkled with gasoline and burned. The guerrilla, who was arrested shortly thereafter along with 10 other members of the group, indicated that the attack had been planned several days earlier in Bogota, where they normally reside. Once the ambush had been carried out, the rebels returned to the capital to continue their usual work.

The military affirmed that aside from the M-19 movement, several extremist organizations are operating in the Colombian capital such as FARC, the Trotskyist Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO), the Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL), the recently created Revolutionary United Forces (FUR) of unknown ideology and the Castroite National Liberation Army (ELN).

According to the military, FARC and the M-19 are the most intellectually structured groups, while Mao is comprised of drug addicts. Last year, a Mao command here killed former Government Minister Rafael Pardo.

The military noted that the M-19, which was responsible for the kidnaping and assassination of labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado in 1976 and for a huge arms robbery at an army depot earlier this year in Bogota, has established numerous legal enterprises behind which it conceals its seditious activities.

Finally, they revealed that lists of names of possible kidnap victims had been found in the possession of the subversive elements. These persons have already been warned and given adequate protection.

EXPULSION OF SUMMER LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE REQUESTED

PA072125 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] It was learned today that several organizations have again requested that the government order the expulsion of the Summer Linguistic Institute [ILV] from the country.

Government Minister German Zea Hernandez received a petition from a group of national newsmen today asking him to order the dismantling of the U.S. organization because they feel that the ILV has been an obstacle to the development of Indian communities.

Meanwhile, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has been studying a report submitted by the Government Ministry through its Indian Affairs Division on ILV activities that have been harshly criticized in various sectors.

CONGRESSMEN TO INVESTIGATE BORDER INCIDENTS

PA051823 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 Apr 79 pp 1-A, 8-A PA

[Excerpts] About 15 congressmen will go to the Colombian-Venezuelan border today to meet with civilian and military authorities in La Guajira and Norte de Santander concerning the status of hundreds of Colombian citizens deported from Venezuela in recent weeks.

The congressmen, members of the House of Representatives Second Committee chaired by Ricardo Barrios Zuluaga, will hold sessions in Riohacha, Maicao, Barranquilla, Cucuta, Tibu and Puerto Santander and will hear the testimony of both deported Colombians and several national consuls accredited in Venezuelan territory.

As was learned, Foreign Ministry officials and Venezuelan newsmen will follow the Colombian congressmen's tour, particularly the talks they will hold with consuls in Machiques, Maracaibo, San Carlos, San Cristobal, San Antonio and El Amparo.

It will be recalled that Carlos de la Roche, Colombian consul in San Carlos, was the first to report the bloody incidents in Zulia State where an unspecified number of Colombians were killed. The Colombian congressmen plan to clear up this situation.

FRG'S SCHMIDT ARRIVES IN LIMA FOR STATE VISIT

PA080247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0219 GMT 8 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 8 Apr (EFE)--The Federal Republic of Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in Lima at 2040 today for an official 4-day visit, to include an ample program of activities. The German Air Force plane which brought him from Brazil, the previous stage of his Latin American tour, landed at Jorge Chavez International Airport.

At the airport, he was received by the military junta, consisting of the three commanders of the armed forces and presided over by Prime Minister and War Minister Gen Pedro Richter. The German leader was given special military honors at the airport. Schmidt was accompanied by his wife Hannelore and a group of advisers, businessmen and scientists from Germany.

PRIME MINISTER REITERATES OBJECTIVES OF TRANSFER OF POWER

PA072135 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Gen Pedro Richter has ruled out the possibility of a third military government in the country. In statements to newsmen yesterday in Tacna, southern Peru, he said that the armed forces revolutionary government is completely united around the objectives of transferring power and national economic recovery. He explained that these objectives are guidelines for all our activities, both in the political and the military spheres. He added that any contrary speculation will only elicit a reiteration of these objectives.

Asked if the general elections will be held in November, as acting Constituent Assembly President Luis Alberto Sanchez has stated, General Richter said that there are a number of factors that could change the election date. He indicated that the National Electoral Tribunal has to register all citizens, including illiterates, and this takes time, But, he said, I do not think we should be speculating about the exact month the elections will be held. The important thing is that the transfer of power take place in principle within the timetable established by the government.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE

PA061918 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1652 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (EFE)--The military government has extended for 30 more days the suspension of constitutional guarantees whereby nobody may be arrested without a court order. The suspension applies to the entire country. The decree, published today in the official newspaper EL PERUANO, notes that "it is convenient to maintain in effect certain requirements that guarantee social peace."

The government suspended constitutional guarantees in the wake of a national strike called by the Communist labor central in January. The government restored all guarantees after the strike except for that concerning arrests, which was extended today.

The state of emergency and the suspension of individual guarantees are in effect in the Tacna and Moquegua departments in southern Peru as a result of the copperminers strike which began on 13 March. The labor situation at the Toquepala and Cuajone copper mines and at the Puerto Ilo foundry is practically back to normal.

GOVERNMENT PLANS POLITICAL 'PACIFICATION' OF COUNTRY

PA071423 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Apr (LATIN)--The Venezuelan Government is planning measures aimed at securing the definite pacification of the country's political life with the return to legal life of citizens now outside the law, according to statements by Interior Minister Rafael Montes de Oca. The official said here yesterday evening that the proposed pacification will provide opportunities for all Venezuelans to live and work within the democratic system.

In his 12 March inaugural speech, President Luis Herrera Campins said he intends to respect the right of Venezuelans to live in their country and to work according to the Constitution and the law.

Former guerrilla chiefs Douglas Bravo and Julio Escalona, of the Party of the Venezuelan Revolution (PRV) and the Organization of Revolutionaries (OR), respectively, published messages in the past few days noting that conditions do not exist in the country for an armed struggle and stating their desire to participate in the mass struggle.

The Venezuelan left waged strong guerrilla activities in the 1960's but now only a few dozen continue to lead a clandestine life, but without participating in insurgent activities.

There are approximately 200 political prisoners in various military garrisons and jails throughout the country. One of them is former deputy Fortunato Herrera, arrested in 1976 in connection with the kidnaping of U.S. industrialist William Niehous.

The pacification proposed by the Social Christian government of President Herrera could also benefit former dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez, who now lives in exile in Spain. Perez Jimenez was overthrown by a civilian-military movement on 23 January 1958. He then fled to the United States. Following his extradition from that country, he was tried and served a 7-year prison term. Afterward, he went into exile. A warrant for his arrest was later filed in connection with the assassination of a person in Colombia. This case, which is still open, has kept him from returning to the country.

The government has three options regarding persons outside the law: It can grant amnesty to fugitives from justice; it can discontinue the proceedings against persons on trial; and it can pa[illegible] those who are serving a prison sentence.

Minister Montes de Oca said that the official decision on this will be announced after Easter.

MIR TO DISCUSS INTERNAL DIFFERENCES, SEEK SOLUTIONS

PA071939 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] will start working to solve internal differences, MIR Secretary General Moises Moleiro has stated.

He said that an intense debate will be started [words indistinct] to discuss all differences. The MIR has been having serious problems over the past few weeks. The militants and the leaders of various factions have had difficulties with MIR leaders. [sentence as heard] For this reason, we will begin looking for a solution to this problem, Moleiro said. This is the best way to iron out differences and start more positive work, the secretary general added.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PROMISED NORMAL OIL SUPPLY

PA071615 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 6 Apr (AFP)--Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti denied here today that Venezuela has decreased its supplies of petroleum to the Dominican Refinery, adding that the island's petroleum shortage is due to increases in purchases.

Calderon Berti met today with Manuel Tavares Spaillat, special envoy of President Antonio Guzman, who came to discuss with local authorities the difficulties that the Dominican Republic is experiencing with the supply of fuels.

Calderon Berti explained that supplies to the Dominican refinery are the responsibility of the Anglo-Dutch Shell consortium which obtains them from Maraven, one of the operating companies owned by the Venezuelan state. During the first 3 months of 1979, Maraven continued to supply petroleum just as it has in recent years. Usual demand in the Dominican Republic has been some 26,000 barrels a day. The local enterprise programmed its exports on this basis and shipped to Santo Domingo 781,200 barrels in January, 716,800 in February and 799,800 in March, which is equivalent to an average of 25,500 barrels a day.

According to Calderon Berti, the supply difficulties seem to be due to increased purchases by local suppliers, which sought additional supplies in view of the announced price increase. This led to an increase in demand and brought additional pressure on the refinery.

Venezuela will also supply this additional demand and in April will send three petroleum shipments instead of the usual two.

Calderon Berti noted that the OPEC--to which Venezuela and Ecuador belong--decided during its March meeting in Geneva that the petroleum-consuming developing countries will continue to receive their supplies of crude and byproducts in a normal manner.

AUTHORITIES ARREST COLOMBIAN FISHERMEN

PA071632 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Riohacha, Colombia, 6 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan authorities arrested 11 Colombian fishermen who were illegally fishing in Venezuelan territorial waters today.

According to a report by the Radio Cadena Nacional network, the military action occurred in Zulia State. The Colombians were sailing aboard a private boat.

The arrests were made at a time when members of the Colombian Chamber of Representatives are conducting an investigation into the killing of undocumented persons.

According to the radio station, the prisoners were taken to a military garrison. Asked about this matter, the Colombian authorities stated that they had not been officially notified.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV CONCLUDES MEXICO VISIT

6 April Press Conference

AU071641 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Mexico City, April 7 (BTA special correspondent Henry Sovov)--Late last night Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov had a press conference which was attended by more than 150 newsmen. The press conference was opened by Mr Fernando Garcia, chief of the press department with the presidency of the republic.

In his brief speech at the press conference, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that he and the officials accompanying him were very much pleased with the results they had achieved during the visit made at the invitation of President Jose Lopez-Portillo.

"It is my pleasure to inform you," Mr Todor Zhivkov said, "that the results of our negotiations and talks are exceptionally fruitful. Here, in Mexico, we continued the dialogue begun in Bulgaria and focused attention on the present state and the future of our relations. New supplementary documents were added up to the 14 agreements and contracts signed during the Bulgarian visit of President Lopez-Portillo and in that way a solid contractual and legal foundation had been laid for our relations of cooperation in all spheres of life--political, economic and cultural.

Mr Todor Zhivkov thanked the president and the other Mexican officials, the people, the residents of the Mexican capital and the provincial towns for the exceptionally warm welcome, the attention and hospitality they were accorded.

The Bulgarian State Council president expressed gratitude to the press, the radio and television for the wide and correct coverage they have given to the visit and for the friendly tone which prevailed at the official talks and negotiations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about the successes the people of Bulgaria had achieved in the construction of the advanced socialist society. He also set forth Bulgaria's key principles underlying her foreign policy, and spoke about detente, peace, security and disarmament as the prime tasks it pursued.

State Council President Zhivkov gave detailed answers to all the questions put to him by Mexican and the foreign journalists accredited to Mexico. Most of their questions touched on the promotion of Bulgaro-Mexican cooperation and on certain international issues.

Dinner for Lopez-Portillo

AU071644 Sofia BTA in English 1458 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Mexico City, April 7 (BTA special and resident correspondents)--Last night, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova gave a formal dinner for Mr Jose Lopez-Portillo, president of Mexico, and his wife, Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez-Portillo.

At the dinner, which proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, toasts were raised by Mr Todor Zhivkov and by President Lopez-Portillo.

State Council President Zhivkov thanked for the warm hospitality the Bulgarian envoyes were accorded, which, he said, confirmed the two peoples' wish to live in friendship, cooperation and understanding.

Speaking about his negotiations and talks with President Lopez-Portillo, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that great results had been achieved at them, results which would give an impulse to Bulgaro-Mexican friendship and cooperation.

In his toast, President Jose Lopez-Portillo said he shared the opinion of Mr Todor Zhivkov on the results of their talks. Besides friends, our two peoples can be good partners in the economic, cultural and other fields, he said.

The president expressed his conviction that Mexico and Bulgaria would achieve more successes while developing relations of friendship and cooperation. Mr Jose Lopez-Portillo raised a toast for Mr Todor Zhivkov, calling him a wise and exemplary leader of a great nation, who in a brief period had marked major successes on the triumphant road to the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Bulgarian people.

Zhivkov-Lopez-Portillo Talks

AU071623 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Mexico City, April 7 (BTA special and resident correspondents)--Last night, the final talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Mr Jose Lopez-Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, were held here. The talks passed off in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. In their final round, the talks dealt with the promotion of bilateral relations. A review was (?made of) the implementation of the agreements and contracts signed in Bulgaria in 1978.

Three new documents were signed on concluding the talks. They further expand the legal basis of cooperation between the two countries. In the presence of the heads of state of Bulgaria and Mexico, Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jose Lopez-Portillo and in the presence of all the participants in the talks, Mr Andrey Lukanov, Deputy Ministerial Council Chairman, and Mr Jose Andres De Oteyza, secretary for national property and industrial development, signed [words indistinct] (?supplementary) agreement to the scientific and technological cooperation contract and to the cooperation economic, geology and mining agreement. Geological prospecting and joint investment will be realized under these agreements.

The agreements provide also for joint plans and joint investments in the mining industry, the foundation of joint enterprises for the manufacture and sale of mining products, exchange of technological information, experience and scientific knowledge in geology and mining. Bulgaria and Mexico will also exchange technical cadres and (?will) further their cooperation in the oil and gas industries.

Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov and Mexico's secretary for tourism, Mr Guillermo Rossel de la Lama, signed a five-year cooperation agreement on tourism. It provides for measures to encourage the holiday individual and organized journeys. There will be a coordination of plans, programmes and measures for promotion of economic tourism. They will exchange experience in designing and building tourist facilities. The two countries will pay special attention to the encouragement of organized tourism and more particularly of organized youth tourism.

Mr Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union and Mr Francisco Merino Rabago, secretary of agriculture and water resources of Mexico, signed an extra protocol supplementing the cooperation agreement in agriculture and the food industry. It provides for brisker ties of cooperation between the Mexican National Agricultural Research Institute and the Plovdiv research and production complex, which are to step up the exchange of information and specialists and to work out the project of a viticulture complex in the Mexican State of Zacatecas.

Upon signing the documents, the Mexican president, Lopez-Portillo told the group of Bulgarian journalists: "The visit and our talks with State Council President Todor Zhivkov come to confirm the excellent ties that exist between the Bulgarian and the Mexican people. These, I am sure, will help to further promote our relations. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0730 GMT on 7 April, in a similar report, adds the following which it attributes to President Lopez-Portillo: "I wish to state to you what I have said personally to Mr Todor Zhivkov; he is a head of state who has all the characteristics and qualities of a great statesman."

Zhivkov Departure Telegram

AU071927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Upon departing Mexico, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgaria State Council, has sent the following telegram from his plane to Jose Lopez-Portillo, president of the United Mexican States.

Your Excellency, upon leaving your splendid country, please allow me to express to you, personally, and to the friendly Mexican people, my most cordial thanks for the particularly cordial welcome as well as for the feelings of friendship and sympathy that were accorded to our delegation during its visit on the hospitable Mexican soil. We deeply believe that the talks and meetings we had give a further impetus to the further development of the comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples as well as to the interest of peace and security.

Please accept, Your Excellency, our most sincere wishes for further successes in the noble cause for the further flourishing of the ancient country of Mexico and of the friendly Mexican people.

Departure for Cuba

AU071859 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Mexico City, April 7 (BTA correspondent)--The official visit of Bulgaria's State Council president, Todor Zhivkov, to Mexico at the invitation of Mr Lopez-Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, ended. The visit as well as the summit talks and negotiations were fruitful and they are bound to give a further impulse to Bulgaro-Mexican relations of cooperation in all spheres of life. At the same time, the visit is considered a contribution to the efforts at strengthening the positions of peace in the world, at strengthening security and cooperation between peoples. It came as a proof that geographical distance and the differences in the socio-political systems could be no obstacle to the promotion of friendly relations and reciprocally advantageous cooperation between peoples and states.

At the airport of Mexico City decked with the Bulgarian and Mexican flags, the Bulgarian guests were seen off by Mr Lopez-Portillo and other Mexican officials. The plane with Mr Zhivkov and Bulgarian officials aboard started for Cuba.

CONSULATES ORDERED TO PROTECT IMMIGRANTS IN U.S.

PA070313 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] According to Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel, President Lopez-Portillo has issued orders for Mexican consulates in the United States to expand their activities and undergo a change in style in order to give legal protection to Mexican workers without papers, protecting them from offenses and violence. In addition, a group of lawyers are claiming wages that are owed to Mexican workers when they are arrested by U.S. authorities.

OFFICIAL SAYS 'NO CHANGE' IN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PA071326 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Mexico will not modify its nuclear electricity program or the construction of a plant in Laguna Verde, state of Veracruz, as a result of the problem that occurred at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania and which led to the release of a radioactive cloud.

In stating the foregoing, Hugo Cervantes del Rio, director of the Federal Electricity Commission, said that there will be no change, although the phenomenon is being broadly studied in order to establish measures of future protection.

MEXICO, SWEDEN JOIN TO PRODUCE NUCLEAR FUEL

PA071742 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0210 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Apr (EFE)--It was announced here today that Mexico and Sweden will become partners in the production of nuclear fuel. The announcement was made at the end of the negotiations in which the two countries agreed in principle to carry out financial and technological cooperation programs for various products. It was also announced that Mexico will sell oil to Sweden starting in 1981, but no contract was signed for it.

The negotiations, which concluded in this manner, were carried out during the visit of a Swedish delegation headed by Trade Minister Hadar Cars.

Mexico Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretary Jose Andres De Oteyza said that the agreement on nuclear fuel is currently at the "intention" level but the talks will continue.

The project is aimed at combining Mexican uranium, of which Mexico has 9,000 tons in proven reserves in the country's north, with Swedish technology. It was agreed that the Swedish company "Asea-Atom" will advise Mexico on the drafting of an energy development plan currently being prepared here.

An official communique on the negotiations noted that the two countries will try to conduct joint operations with third countries regarding their joint investment and transfer of technology programs. The program include nuclear energy, the manufacture of electric generators and oil and environmental protection equipment. They also include the stell, automotive, railroad, mining and pharmaceutical industries and the production of capital goods for farming, forestry and fishing industries.

The negotiations were conducted here within the framework of a memorandum signed in January which established the possibility for the two countries to expand their cooperation in various fields. Cars and the members of his retinue will return to their country on Saturday.

POLICE REPORT REORGANIZATION OF 23 SEPTEMBER LEAGUE

PA061637 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Apr (AFP)--Mexican police today reported that the guerrilla 23 September League, which was active a few years ago and was believed to have been dissolved, has reorganized in various areas of the country. The disclosure was made following a clash at the university between police and the group, which had kidnapped the daughter of an industrialist. Police were able to identify one of the criminals killed in the clash. According to police, the new organization includes youths unknown to the authorities, making it difficult to determine their whereabouts.

The same report adds that the guerrillas have been staging various actions during the past few weeks, pretending to be common criminals in order to accumulate money. This is the reason why they were not discovered earlier.

NAVY CAPTURES TWO U.S. TUNA BOATS OFF BAJA

PA082309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0033 GMT 8 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Apr (EFE)--It has been reported in the village of La Paz that two U.S. tuna boats were captured by the Mexican Navy while fishing illegally in waters off southern Baja California.

The "pirate" ships were captured early this morning and brought to port, where internal revenue authorities will impose a fine on them. Authorities confiscated the approximately 200-ton illegal catch carried by the U.S. ships.

La Paz is about 2,950 km northeast of Mexico City.

SECRETARY REJECTS USE OF OIL TO EQUALIZE TRADE BALANCE

PA061225 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez has said that Mexico will not use its oil to equalize its trade balance with other countries but will instead achieve this through greater production of manufactured products. De la Vega Dominguez said that, regarding marketing, we must be realistic in order to arrive at viable pacts and not merely good intentions to increase bilateral trade.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BAHAMAS--President Lopez-Portillo has designated Mexican Ambassador to Canada Agustin Barrios Gomez to serve concurrently as ambassador to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. The ambassador will present his credentials today. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FPL OCCUPIES RADIO STATION, BROADCASTS MESSAGE

PA081200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The radio station Estacion "H" in Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador, has been occupied for the fourth time this year by subversive elements who have broadcast a message. The occupation was accomplished by the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL], according to a communique which they sent to this news agency which was confirmed by station employees this afternoon.

They said that while announcer Tony Aguilar was looking after three persons who were visiting the station, they were surprised by the subversives who threatened them with firearms and tied them up. They carried a tape recorder with a previously recorded cassette in which they identified themselves and explained the history of the FPL in addition to explaining what they call the strategy of the prolonged people's war. They also mention the plans they have for the establishment of a popular liberation army. The extremist group's action in Santa Ana was named long live the 9th anniversary of the FPL.

PRESIDENT URGED TO INVESTIGATE KILLING OF WORKERS

PA071658 Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 6 Apr (AFP)--The Latin American Workers Central [CLAT]--of Christian Democrat affiliation--charged here today that the repressive action of the Salvadoran Government resulted in the killing of seven workers.

The CLAT urged the Salvadoran president to investigate and establish responsibilities regarding the repression against workers that resulted in the killing of seven workers and the wounding of many others. The CLAT also stated that human rights, collective bargaining and union rights must be put into effect in El Salvador.

It denounced that Salvadoran authorities focused their repression against workers of Productos Nacionales S.A., Pezca S.A., La Constancia S.A., Embotelladora Tropical and Industrial Electrica Stecel.

FOREIGN MINISTER RODRIGUEZ PORTH TRAVELS TO TAIWAN

PA061622 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0115 GMT 6 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth left today for Taiwan at the invitation of that country's government.

The minister said he will take advantage of his visit to review economic and cultural cooperation agreements between the two nations in order to obtain better results in their implementation. He said he will try to expand trade and obtain technical and financial cooperation to promote the programs and projects the government is conducting as part of the national plan.

DEATH OF UNION LEADER DENOUNCED BY LABOR UNIONS

PA071734 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0208 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Spokesman of the powerful National Council of Labor Unity (CNUS) and the National Central of Workers (CNT) said today that the assassination of labor leader Manuel Francisco Lopez Balan is "one more act in the repressive campaign of terror against unionism." Lopez Balan was killed at noon yesterday by two unidentified individuals who stabbed him and then emptied his pockets in an apparent robbery. However, organized unionism said today that "the robbery was just a false clue to cover up reality." Lopez Balan had been secretary general of the workers of the Guatemalteca bottling plant which bottles Coca-Cola here. He assumed this post 2 months ago when he replaced Israel Marquez, who had been the target of several attacks and is now in exile in Costa Rica.

The CNUS and the CNT have been shaken by this new death in their leadership ranks. "We do not believe the official report that the motive was robbery or a personal grudge. Therefore, we will ask for a more extensive investigation since we blame the repressive forces for this new action against union freedom and unity of the popular forces," spokesmen of the two groups said.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT REFUSES FUEL SALE TO COSTA RICA

PA071923 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Honduran Government has refused to sell 160,000 barrels of fuel to Costa Rica to alleviate a serious fuel deficit in that country, it was unofficially reported in this capital today. The Costa Rican request was reportedly made through high-ranking Economy Ministry officials. Honduras, however, is also facing a serious fuel shortage in view of the Texaco refinery's inability to produce sufficient fuel.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA LEAVES FOR 'VACATION' IN UNITED STATES

PA081746 Paris AFP in Spanish 1708 GMT 8 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Apr (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza left today for the United States, according to unofficial sources, on a trip that has been officially described as a vacation. News circles said that the president left from an airport located on one of his estates accompanied by his mother and two of his children.

Sandinist Reaction

PA061300 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

["Ataval Guerrillero" feature]

[Text] The progressive isolation of the criminal Somoza clique by the entire world is making those who have covered our country in blood for more than 40 years lose sleep. The Somoza family's current dictator had to leave Nicaragua at an untimely moment and head for the country of his blond masters--the United States.

According to our reports, there are two major reasons for the local tyrant's departure: To go [word indistinct] asking for clemency from the Yankee State Department due to the withdrawal of the commercial attache from the U.S. Embassy in Managua and, in passing, to begin preparing the place where he is planning to settle in Miami within a few months.

In their final days, all tyrants know [words indistinct] nervous problems and think only about their personal safety, leaving the ship ahead of everyone else, even if their close followers are unable to save themselves. After all, they can always find similar friends elsewhere.

The ship of Somozism is already sinking. The only reason it has not yet sunk is imperialism's desperate effort to prevent Nicaragua from freeing itself from its ambitious and criminal claws.

Of course, the Yankee imperialists have not hesitated to get rid of Somoza as a vital piece in their handling of the country. Now they are trying to stage a coup with Somoza's consent in order to maintain intact the structures of neocolonial domination that they have forced upon us. Frankly, Somoza is hindering them, and thus they are not hesitating to remove from power a [word indistinct] who served them for so long. Once again the imperialists are confirming that famous statement that the United States has no friends, only interests.

By this time, the dictator is probably spending the people's money in the United States, uselessly trying to obtain support that moves further away every day. The efforts to achieve the above made by those paid by Somoza in the Yankee Congress will be useless. Those include ultrareactionaries John Murphy and Charles Wilson, Democratic congressmen from New York and Texas, respectively.

Regarding his search for a residence in which to spend the rest of his days, the dictator is looking for the company of his loyal friends of the Cuban [word indistinct] (?who live) in Miami. He is welcome among them due to their similar backgrounds in criminality and gangsterism. That is the place where he can feel comfortable among the scum that left the Cuban island, where they were not needed for anything, except to occupy the only place they truthfully deserved: in front of the executioner's wall.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS DEVALUATION OF CORDOBA

PA071332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Apr (AFP)--The Central Bank has reported that the Nicaraguan cordoba was devalued by almost 70 percent with respect to the dollar on the free market today after having maintained the same exchange rate for almost half a century. A U.S. dollar was worth 7 cordobas today. Henceforth, anyone wishing to buy dollars on the free market will have to pay 12 cordobas. The 7 cordobas to a dollar exchange rate dated from 1932.

At the same time, an exchange market for imports was created, on which the dollar will cost 9 cordobas.

SOMOZA MAY SEEK ECONOMIC RELIEF FROM U.S.

PA080219 Paris AFP in Spanish 2057 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 7 Apr (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza is planning to leave Nicaragua for the United States tomorrow, leaving the country in political prostration and immersed in the new turmoil created by the devaluation of the cordoba, the national currency.

It has been estimated that the devaluation of the cordoba will cause prices to rise by at least 40 percent. Markets and shops throughout the country closed their doors this morning, refusing to begin Holy Week sales until their employees have stamped new prices on all products. Private banks announced that the sale of dollars has been postponed indefinitely.

Roberto Incer, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank, is preparing a report on the details of the devaluation announced last night, the first in almost 50 years. The cordoba, which has maintained an official exchange rate of 7 to 1 dollar since 1932, is now being quoted at 8, 9, 10 and even 12 to the dollar, depending on different parity scales. The highest scale of 12 to 1 will be used for the importation of luxury items, including cars.

Somoza met with his Cabinet and the National Guard General Staff last night to announce the devaluation and to explain that the serious state of the country's balance of payments made the decision inevitable. It was learned that the Central Bank is almost out of foreign currency reserves and cannot meet pending requests for dollars to pay for imports of basic products amounting to $40 million.

Somoza, who was supposed to leave for the United States today, told two journalists that he will be back Easter Sunday.

According to some political opposition circles, Somoza's trip is related to reports of a coup d'etat, the purpose of which is to facilitate the organization of his presidential candidacy for the 1981 elections. Other sources said that Somoza could be going to the United States to seek help from his West Point comrades who now have influence in the government to make the Carter administration lift the economic pressure which it maintains on the Nicaraguan regime.

RADIO SANDINO COMMENTS ON CORDOBA DEVALUATION

PA081201 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

["Red and Black" feature]

[Text] The devaluation of the cordoba represents a drop in the value of our currency. The Somozist dictatorship, currently in crisis, which has created and managed the country's socioeconomic system, is resorting to devaluation to try to counteract the effects of chronic depression since last September. Under present conditions, characterized by the people's repudiation of the Somozist dictatorship, the devaluation of the cordoba is like a medicine that does not heal and which only diminishes the symptoms of agony. But what else could be expected? Nevertheless, at this moment the effect is limited because the causes of the crisis not only continue, but they get worse as time passes. It will not be long before they will be deeply felt.

After the September incidents, Nicaragua's production of goods and services declined sharply. But even before, a depressed trend had already been shown early in 1978.

A country's productivity rests on the workers' backs. It is the people who really produce a nation's wealth. The obstacles that the workers are presenting and their refusal to carry out productive tasks as long as exploitation increases in the matter of social distribution of production are determining factors in the drop of the cordoba.

The people would rather die struggling than planting or cutting cotton, coffee, rice, beans and corn. They would rather die struggling than working in farms and newly established industries for poor wages.

The workers are the major consumers of goods. They are the clients of the businesses selling the goods they produce as well as services. All these circumstances, including the purchase and sale of services by the majority and of luxuries by a minority, are part of the national and people's wealth and are represented by the value of our currency, the cordoba. What we produce is what makes it possible to receive merchandise for the cordoba.

For the aforementioned reasons and the lack of social justice in the distribution of what the people produce, we have a society that is inefficient. Because of this inefficiency we have to pay more cordobas for what we buy.

The devaluation of the cordoba is the result of the unjust socioeconomic conditions after the 1978 bloody incidents. These conditions still prevail because such is the nature and essence of the Somozist dictatorship. By maintaining social injustice in the distribution of production, a few are monopolizing the work of the majority. This is the reason for the people's discontent and violence. This is the motive for the insurrection and a favorable medium for revolution.

The measures taken by the dictatorship will have temporary effects, while the crisis grows rapidly. The way to victory cannot be halted. The Sandinist people's insurrection will win. Let us promote the people's organization. Let us organize the insurrectional process. Free fatherland or death!

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS SEIZURE OF PATROL BOAT

PA070308 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpt] From Moyogalpa Island we have received a report on an attack in which seven National Guardsmen and an officer died. In this operation our comrades seized a patrol boat. In none of these operations have we had any casualties.

GROUP OF 12 CLAIMS DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS IN LONDON

PA061849 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua--The British Government's decision not to appoint a new diplomatic representative in Nicaragua originated in efforts by the Group of 12 in London. Ricardo Cornel Kautz, who is a member of that organization opposed to Gen Anastasio Somoza, said here today upon his return from several European countries that he personally had made the efforts through influential officials of the Foreign Office, which handles Great Britain's foreign relations.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISIT; FIDEL CASTRO, BLAS ROCA SPEECHES

Zhivkov Arrival

FL071851 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1822 GMT on 7 April begins live coverage of the arrival of Bulgarian Council of State Chairman Todor Zhivkov at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport.

As coverage begins the camera focuses on a large portrait of Zhivkov on the facade of the air terminal. An aircraft is seen approaching the airport and announcer Manolo Ortega reports that the aircraft, a Soviet TU-154, is about to land. The plane lands at 1825 GMT and is seen approaching the terminal building.

Fidel Castro is seen walking toward the aircraft, which has stopped before the terminal. Zhivkov steps out of the aircraft and walks down the ramp. The Cuban and Bulgarian leaders embrace at the foot of the ramp. Castro and Zhivkov then take their places and the official welcoming ceremony begins at 1829 GMT. The military band plays the Cuban and Bulgarian national anthems while an artillery unit fires a 21-gun salute.

Castro and Zhivkov review the honor guard and shake hands with Cuban party and government leaders, military personnel and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. As Castro and Zhivkov reach the end of the receiving line, the crowd gathered at the airport terminal begins chanting slogans. Zhivkov approaches the assembled persons and shakes hands with some of them.

At 1839 GMT the honor guard, preceded by the band, passes in review before the Cuban and Bulgarian leaders. Zhivkov and Castro get into a limousine at 1841 GMT, and the motorcade departs the airport.

At 1845 GMT the camera returns to the studio, and a special documentary film on Bulgarian industry is presented.

Award Ceremony; Roca Speech

PA081901 Havana International Service in Spanish 0308 GMT 8 Apr 79 PA

[Speech by Blas Roca, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, at 7 April ceremony in Havana to present the Jose Marti National Order to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; comrades of the delegation accompanying him; comrades:

As a sincere expression of the appreciation and profound esteem that our people feel for you; as a modest expression of recognition of your great merits, which have been achieved in your long struggle extending over half a century against Fascism and imperialism and against oppression and exploitation; on behalf of Marxism-Leninism, internationalism, socialism and peace; and as a testimony of gratitude for your firm and continuous demonstration of friendship and solidarity toward our socialist fatherland, the people of Cuba, through an agreement adopted by the Council of State, grant you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the national order that bears the glorious and dear name of our foremost national hero, Jose Marti.

Our people have great affection for you, Comrade Zhivkov, and admire your achievements, which represent an entire life dedicated to the communist ideal, and to the relentless and unwavering struggle on behalf of the cause of the working class and the people of Bulgaria and of the entire world. [I say] an entire life because since he joined the Komsomol at age 17 and 4 years later joined the ranks of the Bulgarian Communist Party, all his efforts, all his determination and all his capablities have been placed at the service of the program that Dimitrov illuminated. From a modest militant and simple citizen, he has risen to the most prominent party and state post.

As an organizer of the struggle against Hitlerian military occupation during World War II in the beautiful capital of his fatherland, he sent the guerrilla units and combat groups which on the night of 8 to 9 September 1944 dealt the main blow against the Fascist forces concentrated in Bulgaria and guaranteed the victory of the Bulgarian uprising, coordinated with the unstoppable advance of the liberating Soviet troops. [applause]

Once the Fascist monarchy had been overthrown, the country had been cleansed of the Hitlerian forces and the people's republic had been established, Comrade Todor Zhivkov went on to hold new and increasingly important posts. In 1945 he was elected alternate member of the Central Committee and in 1948 he became a full member. From 1948 to 1949 he also held the post of first secretary of the party's municipal committee in Sofia, and was president of the capital's Municipal Council and the Municipal Committee of the Fatherland Front. Since 1945, Comrade Todor Zhivkov has held the post of deputy to the National Assembly and (?has been reelected) in successive elections.

From alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee in 1950, he went on to become a full member in 1951 and was elected first secretary of the Central Committee in 1954.

Under his leadership, and with his personal participation, the party's program and the new Constitution were drafted. These were approved by the Bulgarian Communist Party's 10th Congress, which convened in April 1971. Incidentally, it would seem appropriate to recall that the Bulgarian Constitution, which was approved in a referendum held on 16 May 1971, was taken very much into account by the commission in charge of drafting our socialist Constitution, as anybody who is familar with both versions can appreciate.

The title of Hero of Socialist Work, the Georgi Dimitrov Decoration and the more important title of Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have all been granted to Comrade Todor Zhivkov in recognition of his outstanding participation in the struggle against Fascism and against capitalism and for his contributions to the struggle for the building of socialism. He has also received distinctions from other countries, among them the Order of Lenin, which acknowledges his outstanding contribution to the consolidation and development of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

We have wanted to make these short references to Comrade Zhivkov's exemplary life in order to underscore his remarkable revolutionary achievements and his outstanding contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle and to the struggle against oppression and exploitation. Comrade Zhivkov's performance constitutes evidence of the great friendship and fraternal cooperation that exist between Bulgaria and Cuba. His always memorable visits to our fatherland constitute proof of this. Evidence of that friendship and solidarity is the work carried out in our country by numerous Bulgarian specialists who, identifying themselves with our people, have provided us with help in connection with the execution of several important tasks.

The visits made to Cuba by a number of Bulgarian leaders, as well as the one made to Bulgaria by our chief and leader Comrade Fidel Castro and by Raul Castro and other members of the Political Bureau, who on several other occasions have visited Sofia, have contributed to strengthening this friendship.

Bulgaria and Cuba are sister republics traveling the same path toward socialism. Their policies are firmly based on Marxist-Leninist principles; they fight imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid with similar consistency.

More than 45 years ago, Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's glorious son, the great man from (?Leipzig), confronted a Nazi court, and in his final words recalled the famous trial of Galileo during the Inquisition and Galileo's firm response to the contradictory sentence that was place on him. Nevertheless, it moves. Dimitrov compared history with a wheel and passionately concluded his accusations with this exclamation: The wheel turns and will continue to turn until the final victory of communism is achieved.

Cubans and Bulgarians are convinced of the truth of that statement. [applause] Cubans and Bulgarians know well that not even repression, regardless of how barbaric it may be; not even criminal acts, disappearances, attacks, blockades, or betrayals will be able to stop the wheels of history in their progress toward the liberation of the peoples and the building of a society that is forever free of exploitation.

We both know that the neofascist mandarins who are testing the path of Hitlerism will fail in their wicked purposes, which have been demonstrated by their cowardly attack on the 1,000-times-heroic people of Vietnam; by their policy in support of Pinochet, Somoza and the other criminals backed by imperialism; by their reckless anti-Sovietism and by its servilism to the paper tiger.

Cubans and Bulgarians know well that solidarity [words indistinct] the unity and cooperation among those who are determined to build socialism and communism, the fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the aid given to those who are victims of imperialism--in other words, loyalty to proletarian internationalism--constitute a guarantee of victory.

It is because we know this that our friendship is so solid and profound. Because of this and your own history, Comrade Zhivkov, our people receive you with deep affection, and Comrade Fidel Castro presents you with our dear National Order of Jose Marti. [applause]

Zhivkov Acceptance Speech

PA081501 Havana International Service in Spanish 0319 GMT 8 Apr 79 PA

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, at ceremony awarding him the Jose Marti National Order--recorded; in Bulgarian simultaneously translated into Spanish]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear Cuban comrades, friends: You yourselves can see that I am very moved at this moment. Nevertheless, I would like you to permit me to say a few words on the great honor bestowed on me with the National Order of Jose Marti, the order which bears the name of the great hero, of the great son of the Cuban people, whose name became the banner and slogan of the Cuban people's anti-imperialist struggle, the creator and founder of the first Cuban revolutionary party.

I accept this order in the name of the thousands of Bulgarian Communists who fell in the struggle. I accept this order symbolizing the indestructible friendship which exists between the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples. As far as I am concerned, this order will stimulate me to do everything possible to further strengthen the cooperation and friendship between our two countries. I accept it as a symbol of our fidelity to the cause of the communist unity, as something which will help to strengthen not just our relations, but also the cause of peace in the world. [applause]

In receiving this order, I have the pleasure of noting that the life, activities and struggle of the great son of the Cuban people, Jose Marti, has many similarities with the life and works of a great son of the Bulgarian people, Khristo Botev. [applause]

I would like to repeat a few words which Jose Marti said only a few days before he died. I may not repeat them exactly, but I am going to say them as I remember them: Every day they are threatening to take my life because I am faithful to my people and because I am making every effort to struggle and to fulfill my duty. This is proof of the justness of my duty.

Khristo Botev said that there is no power over the head that is prepared to be severed from its shoulders in the name of the happiness and welfare of mankind. [applause]

The strength of our parties derives from the fact that we have not forgotten those who struggled before us and those whose lives are also examples for all generations, for all those in Bulgaria and Cuba who are struggling for socialism. We came here to your fatherland on the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Not only we, but every honest person in the world, would say that they cannot imagine today's socialist world without socialist Cuba--a young, beautiful country [applause] which occupies a worthy place in the field of socialist cooperation as well as in our hearts. We, Cuban comrades, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, will always walk shoulder to shoulder in our noble and common struggle for happiness, for peace, socialism and communism. Thank you for this great distinction. [applause]

Friendship Rally; Castro Speech

PA082155 Havana International Service in Spanish 1443 GMT 8 Apr 79 PA

[Speech by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, at the Cuban-Bulgarian friendship rally held in front of an agricultural implement factory in Holguin, Holguin Province, on the occasion of the visit by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear comrades of the fraternal Republic of Bulgaria, comrades of the leadership and the party, people of Holguin:

You cannot hear me? Who says that? You have a good throat but bad ears. But I can hear you from here, yet you say you cannot hear. We were talking about how we would have the translation made. What do you mean, in Spanish? I am talking in Spanish. (?We could have) a translation in Bulgarian since, as you see, we have here a large and select group of translators, who are very Cuban. They could translate in a low voice into Bulgarian if we speak in Spanish here. But since it is the other way around, and every one of you cannot have a Bulgarian translator by his side, we want Todor Zhivkov to speak with a Spanish translator. Comrade Zhivkov likes Cuba a lot and is very interested in Latin America's problems, but he has still not learned to speak Spanish correctly. [applause]

I think, comrades, that this is a historic day for Holguin Province. It is the first time that a foreign chief of state has visited our province. [applause] It is the first time that an event of this international political importance has taken place in this city. It is not simply the fact that a chief of state of another country is among us, but who this chief of state is. [applause] [chants from the crowd of "Zhivkov, Zhivkov"]

He is the first secretary of a fraternal party. Aside from his many personal virtues, I want to point our first that he is a true friend and brother of our revolution. [applause]

It is not a question of mere words or politeness. We say this with precision and correctness: Comrade Zhivkov is a friend and brother. [applause and chants of "Zhivkov, Zhivkov"] He is this not just now, 20 years after the victory of our revolution, but he has been this from the very first days of our revolution. [applause]

From the very beginning, we perceived the sympathy and support of the people, government and party of Bulgaria toward the Cuban revolution. [applause] And from the first years [words indistinct] they came to our country to cooperate with our revolution in the fields of agriculture, construction, dams, irrigation and road building for the good of our country. What town in our country does not know of the work of the Bulgarian technicians? Remember that in those years when we started building the first dams, our irrigation and agricultural plans of all kinds, the Bulgarian technicians were present and they, because of their behavior, their attitude toward their work, their enthusiasm, fraternal spirit and their interest in Cuba, won from the very beginning the sympathy and love of our people. [applause]

Behind that was the guidance and work of the Bulgarian Communist Party; behind that was Comrade Zhivkov, the forger of an entire political and revolutionary mentality in the new Bulgaria. During all these years, we have continued enjoying in all fields the firm and determined support of Bulgaria and Comrade Zhivkov. [applause]

Comrade Zhivkov is a prominent and very well-known personality in the international revolutionary movement. When I--who was not in the basic high school--was 2 years old, Comrade Zhivkov had already entered the communist youth of Bulgaria. [applause] When I was 6 years old--not such a long time ago, but some years ago anyway--Zhivkov had already entered the Bulgarian Communist Party. [appaluse] When I was like you, the high school student--studying a little about mathematics, ancient history, literature and so forth, and now you have better books, better subjects--in my uniform of the time, Comrade Zhivkov was already fighting for Bulgaria against fascism. [applause]

Perhaps some of you have seen the movie "Liberacion," which is a wonderful movie. In that historic picture emphasis is put on Comrade Zhivkov's role. When I was your age, the age of those who are in front of me--and you had not even thought of being born, had not solved that problem [laughter]--when I was in prison on the Isle of Pines with the group that attacked Moncada Barracks in 1954, Comrade Zhivkov was the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party. [applause]

Imagine how things are. How could we guess then, when we were in solitary confinement, that one day in Holguin, at a mass event such as this one, such an enthusiastic one, such a revolutionary one as this one, [applause] that we would be here in Holguin with Comrade Zhivkov? You see how life is, how history is? Very interesting, very rich in experiences. Look how the people advance, how humanity advances. Twenty-five years have passed from 1954 to the present, and how much progress, how many advancements have been made in Bulgaria and how many decisive and definitive steps have been taken in our country during these years? I say this so you can have an idea of the political importance of this visit, of the human and revolutionary qualities of our quest.

But it is now just a question of Zhivkov or his [word indistinct] as a Communist, but of his great contribution to the construction of socialism in his country and the great experiences for the entire international revolutionary movement which this entailed.

Do you want to know who Comrade Zhivkov is? One of his characteristics is his enthusiasm.

When talking of Comrade Zhivkov, one must talk of years, of 5, 10, 20, 25 and 40 years of struggle in the revolutionary struggle, because Comrade Zhivkov is [applause] eternally enthusiastic, eternally young in spirit and the capacity to work. Comrade Zhivkov is a bold revolutionary, bold in the revolutionary struggle in his country, in the struggle against fascism and in the struggle for the construction of communism in his country. [applause] He is a comrade of innovative and fresh ideas who has turned Bulgaria's experience into a source of inspiration for the revolutionary people.

Bulgaria is a country whose land surface is more or less the same as Cuba's. It has a population more or less similar to that of Cuba. It is a country which, like Cuba, depended fundamentally on agriculture before the revolution, a country which has developed quickly, has become industrialized. That is why in this aspect, our comrades, our party, when they find themselves in a situation requiring some experience, seek the universal experience, keep in mind [word indistinct] for **everything** the experience of the Bulgarian brothers. They ask how the Bulgarians faced that problem, how [words indistinct].

The cooperation between Cuba and Bulgaria has developed extraordinarily throughout these years and, something which is very important, never in these 20 years has there been the slightest problem or difficulty between Bulgaria and Cuba. Our political relations have been carried out excellently, just as our economic relations.

We have had a great cooperation with Bulgaria. Our commercial exchange has been developed very well. The Bulgarian party from the very beginning always supported and favored the type of economic relations which would benefit our country. Bulgaria became an important market for our sugar. Bulgaria was one of the first socialist countries to agree to an exchange beneficial to Cuba in economic terms. They are our consumers, and Cuba is an important source of their sugar, and Bulgaria is an important market for other Cuban products and these economic relations have always been highly beneficial for our country. Today these are really exemplary relations.

Today this event is held precisely in the midst of this project, this factory, which is not a little one, this big factory of (?Bulgarian) industry. This factory is being built basically with Bulgaria's cooperation and will be one of the most important mechanical plants in our country, a factory to produce agricultural implements. This factory will produce over 10,000 agricultural implements, equipment to work the land, to prepare it, cultivate it. In a country where agriculture is as important as it is in ours, it is a factory of great economic importance.

Much of that equipment we have to purchase from other countries, and much of that equipment which we purchase is produced by workers of other countries, and in many cases from capitalist countries. It is equipment which is produced in factories which are incomparably much smaller than this one. Some comrades have told me that they purchase plows and cultivators constructed in a small shop, in a (?craft shop), and the country is importing this equipment every year.

We have a problem with our land. It is clayey and hard and the equipment which is generally produced in the socialist countries is made for work on other types of soil, better, softer soil. Therefore, often our work requires equipment of a special type, of a harder steel. Therefore, we have often had to go from one country to another and to capitalist countries to purchase this equipment. With this factory we will be able to produce practically all the agricultural implements which we required for farming. Not only that, but I believe that we will have the capacity to export part of the production of this factory. [applause]

In this fashion, after being importers of agricultural equipment, we will satisfy our needs, and we may become exporters, manufacturing with raw material partly produced here and partly imported but, above all--and which is the most important part in the creation of wealth--with the contribution of our workers.

Holguin, like the rest of the country, is being industrialized, but Holguin is advancing rapidly. Who can deny this? [crowd shouts "no one"; applause] And it is advancing rapidly in every aspect. Many factories have been constructed in the last few years, to cite a few--I am not going to list all of them--a tile factory, a factory for bathroom fixtures, a factory for bathroom tile, an oxygen plant, a factory for water and sewer pipe.

We are almost finished with the construction of a dairy plant to process milk and produce some dairy products. There is also our marvelous combine factory [applause], built with the generous cooperation of the Soviet Union. [applause] It has an extraordinary importance for our country. It has a capacity to produce 600 combines per year in two shifts. It is a factory that could well deserve the name of liberating, because it liberates men from cane cutting, and everyone here knows what cane cutting is like and what all our people had to go through in the past when they had to cut and carry cane by hand in this climate, under this sun, which is not a cold sun. Our people know what it is to cut tens of millions of tons of cane by hand every year.

The revolution has not only liberated life. It has not only made the existence of each Cuban more dignified. It has not only eliminated exploitation and injustice. It has not only brought freedom and true equality to our people. It has liberated them from the hardest tasks. Before, all the rice was done by hand. [sentence as heard] All the construction was done by hand, even the roads. For example, the central road was built with sledgehammers, picks and shovels. And we now build roads everywhere with machines. We build housing with machines. We load sugar in bulk. We work in the ports with machines. Among other things, the revolution has been (?easing) one of the hardest tasks the country has had. That is why I am very satisfied and the people should be very proud to have a factory like this one today [applause] and to have in the near future a factory like this one which increases its economic importance, which becomes a source of jobs for our youths so they will not know, as in the past, the terrible scourge of unemployment. Hundreds and hundreds of workers work in this combine factory. And in this one of agricultural machinery, about 3,000 workers will work, about 3,000 workers, [applause] about 3,000 workers.

But today we have not only toured this industrial area, we have also toured the city and the new city. Unfortunately, we were not able to accept the invitation made by Comrade (Cano) [applause] when that stadium was inaugurated. But when we saw it today we felt that it was an architectural jewel among stadiums. [applause] We were able to see all there is around here: The school of physical education teachers, the [word indistinct], that of teachers of circles [circulos], the vocational art school being constructed, the Camilitos, the vocational school and still some other things--all the buildings, housing, circles, the streets, the hotels, the motel, the new hotel, the old renovated hotel [applause], the road bypass. And I had forgotten nothing less than the university [applause]. What occurred was that we did not pass by the university. I am talking about the places we passed. That is why I did not mention the medical school, the higher teachers school being constructed and what else? The engineering (?school), the health polytechnic. I had forgotten it; that is why I said there were still some other things. We saw all these things, the new city. And I asked myself, is this Holguin? What Holguin is this? This is a new Holguin, a new Holguin. [applause] This has been done in a few years.

It has particularly been through the efforts of the past few years, because in the first few years the country had to dedicate itself to defense, to survival, to advancement, to work. That is why you can see these extraordinary changes not only in Holguin but in all cities of the country. Furthermore, there are the future prospects. Today this province has one of the world's greatest reserves of nickel, combined with aluminum, chrome, cobalt, iron. The prospects of this mining zone are enormous, particularly to the extent that we can extract the cobalt, utilize the aluminum, chrome, iron. In this region we have one of the world's greatest reserves, above all of nickel. It is the province where our iron and steel industry will be developed.

Because of this, the people of Holguin will have great and very important tasks in the next few years. [applause] Therefore, you are going to need a little help--and in fact you are receiving it in one way or another--from other provinces because the job is big. It is big, but it offers the prospects of an extraordinary advance, a great development and an enormous contribution to the national economy.

I also know that agriculture is prospering, that sugar production is increasing and that this year you are going to produce 150,000 tons of sugar more than last year. [applause] Naturally, this, all these events, are good news for the country and for Holguin. I think the people of Holguin will not be lagging behind events. [shouts of "No" from the crowd] When have the people of Holguin lagged behind events? Never. History shows their participation in our struggles for independence [applause], in our revolutionary struggle, in the struggle for revolutionary power. They are showing it now with their enthusiasm and their effort. We are very pleased to have chosen Holguin--where this monument of solidarity and friendship between Bulgaria and Cuba is located [applause]--to hold this political event and to welcome Comrade Zhivkov. [applause] This factory is greatly needed. Many factories are needed. This factory will produce close to 30 million pesos a year in equipment. Without the factories and the development of agriculture and industry, we could not have all those stadiums, all those schools, all those universities and all those interesting, visible and beautiful things which the people of Holguin have been building.

A solid economy is necessary for progress and social development. Despite the fact that our country is underdeveloped, a relatively poor country, it has nevertheless been able to advance, it has been able to develop this work that we see here. And we ask ourselves, what city in Latin America has all this that Holguin has? All these schools, from the [word indistinct] to the health polytechnic, where? Where are these sports schools in this hemisphere, to give an example? Where are there vocational schools like this one? Where? We have been able to do many things with the revolution, with socialism. [applause] But unfortunately no other people of Latin America have been able to do it. They build other things, great clubs for millionaires. We also build our recreation centers for the people and beaches for the people and roads to the beaches. Other countries use the resources, the sweat and the effort of workers to build millionaires' mansions. We dedicate our sweat and effort to build clinics, aqueducts, hospitals, polyclincis, child care centers, schools, institutions like this one which we have built for the people. And that is why our people progress. [applause] And that is why we do not have illiterates. That is why the entire population, all the workers, are going to have a sixth-grade education at the minimum. That is why our health indexes are the best in all Latin America. [applause] That is why we already have more than 1 million middle-level students. And that is why we win all the sports competitions in this hemisphere. [applause] And that is why we have no illiteracy, unemployment, begging, gambling, prostitution or things of that type. Is this clear? [applause] And that is why we have a combative, militant, revolutionary, internationalist, enthusiastic people, [applause] because that is the greatest thing the revolution has created.

The greatest thing about a people and their revolution is the attention and the spirit of our people. We have been talking about the works we have built with our hands, with cement, with rocks, with sand, with steel. But there is a work that is not seen along the road and which was built by the revolution. It is a much bigger work. It is the work which has been built in the hearts and minds of each citizen of this country. [applause] This is a great reality, a beautiful reality. We ask ourselves, what other Latin American peoples, even if many of them have many natural resources, have what we have?

And it can be said that the revolution is beginning. How will it be when we have hundreds of thousands of you graduated from the polytechnical and technological schools, the universities, the sports schools? What will our country then be like? There is no doubt that we will go far. [applause] But this path was the only path possible, the path toward socialism. What will it be like when all humanity advances on the paths, the only paths, the paths of socialism. [applause] And what will it be like when the friendship and solidarity which exists today between Bulgaria and Cuba, between the USSR and Cuba, between the socialist community and Cuba exist among all peoples?

The men who think, the men who are capable of perceiving the great problems of today's humanity know that this is the only path for the peoples, the only path for humanity. It is not a question of possessing abundant wealth. No. Wealth must be created, with determination and patience. The factories have to be constructed one by one; acquire them, erect them and make them produce before they can begin to produce wealth. The road is long. But what we have is enough for all, reaches all of us. What we create today is for all. [applause]

Previously one could construct a factory anywhere [words indistinct] and everyone knew that that factory belonged to John Doe and the only ones who could receive a benefit there, in general, were those workers who (?ceded) the right to be exploited. Today when we visit a factory, it is a factory of the people and for the people [applause], a hospital of the people and for these people, a school of the people and for the people. [applause]

This is our country today. Everything that is erected, everything that is constructed is by the people, of the people and for the people. [applause] That is the reason we are so honored by the friendship with the socialist countries. That is why we are so honored by the friendship with Bulgaria. And that is why we are so pleased and satisfied to be able to receive our guest today, dear and illustrious Comrade Todor Zhivkov. [applause]

We receive him here in the midst of our work, with enthusiasm and hope, among a people who are conscientious, [word indistinct] and even internationalist revolutionary [applause], because that is the only homage [word indistinct] of the true revolutionaries. [applause]

Long live the indestructible and eternal friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and Cuba. [shouts of "Viva," applause] Long live Comrade Todor Zhivkov. [shouts of "Viva"] Fatherland or death, we shall overcome. [applause]

HEAVY TURNOUT REPORTED AT 8 APRIL ELECTIONS

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[Excerpt] The National Electoral Commission has reported in Havana that more than 88 percent of the electors had cast their votes as of noon today to elect the delegates to people's power.

This means that up till noon, 5,254,000 voters had exercised the right to vote. Jorge Lezcano, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, said that these elections are a new triumph of the revolution and an important step in strengthening the nation's institutions, particularly the people's power bodies.

Accompanied by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, went early today to exercise his right to vote in the election of delegates to the People's Power Municipal Assemblies which were held throughout the country today. The top Cuban leader cast his vote in Electoral College No 78 of the 13th District of the Palaza de la Revolucion Municipality of Havana. In statements to the press, Fidel Castro expressed his satisfaction over the electoral process being carried out nationwide and for the presence of Todor Zhivkov in our country at a time when the people are exercising the democratic right of electing their representatives to the people's power bodies.

For his part, the Bulgarian leader expressed his pleasure over accompanying the leader of the Cuban Revolution on such an important occasion and wished the people success in these elections which, he said, are a correct application of the principles of socialist democracy.

Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Blas Roca, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the People's Power National Assembly, also cast their votes early today.

RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FROM GDR

FL071531 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 7 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today arrived in Moscow from the GDR. At the Sheremetevo Airport the Cuban leader was welcomed by USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Ivan Arkhipov, who heads the Soviet delegation to the USSR-Cuba intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Also present at Moscow's air terminal were Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo and other Cuban and Soviet personalities.

During his stay in Berlin, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez participated in the ninth meeting of the Cuba-GDR intergovernmental commission, held talks with German political and government personalities and visited places of interest.

FIDEL CASTRO WILL REPORTEDLY VISIT SPAIN IN MAY

PA071916 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Madrid, 7 Apr (AFP)--Political circles announced here today that Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro will pay an official visit to Spain in May, according to a Spanish news agency report. Official sources said here that the Cuban leader will thus respond to the invitation extended last year in Havana by Spanish Government President Adolfo Suarez, according to the news agency. Meanwhile, the government refused to either confirm or deny the report.